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ABSTRACT

The economic impact of Indiana University Southeast on the local economy was determined using the American Council on Education's model for assessing the short term current university-related expenditures that affect local business volume. The focus was measurable impacts in dollar terms of spending by the university, faculty and staff, and students. The university's impact on business property values, the credit base, and creation of full-time jobs were also estimated. An attempt was made to identify students who would attend another college and move if the university ceased to exist. Separate calculations were made for full-time and part-time students/staff, and local expenditures by nonlocal faculty/staff were also identified. It is concluded that the university is a major contributor to the local economy in that it stimulates local business, adds to local business property values, expands the area's credit base, and creates a significant number of full-time jobs. Included are faculty/staff and student economic impact questionnaires along with detailed descriptions of equations and variables employed to estimate dollar outlays. (Author/SW)

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST'S IMPACT ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The economic impact of Indiana University Southeast on the local economy was determined using the American Council on Education's model for assessing the short-term current university-related expenditures that affect local business volume. The focus is measurable impacts in dollar terms of spending by the university, its professional faculty and staff, and its students. We also estimate the university's impact on business property values, the credit base, and creation of full-time jobs. The major conclusion reached is that the university is a major contributor to the local economy in that it stimulates local business, adds to local business property values, expands the area's credit base, and creates a significant number of full-time jobs. It should be said at the outset that the major mission of IUS is to provide higher education opportunities to our community. The evaluation of the economic impact of IUS simply adds a new dimension in the effort to garner additional support of our college.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This study attempts to assess the economic impact of Indiana University Southeast on the university's service area. This service area is defined as Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Scott, Crawford, and Jefferson Counties. The methodology used in this report essentially follows guidelines suggested by John Caffney and Herbert H. Isaacs in "Estimating the Impact of a College or University on the Local Economy" (American Council on Education, 1971). Economists Caffney and Isaacs developed a series of models for estimating the magnitude of the economic impact of a college upon its local environment in a given period of time. These same models, with some modifications of equations and procedures, have been used in all the studies reviewed in my search of the literature.

The emphasis of this report is on the measurable impacts of spending by Indiana University Southeast, its faculty, staff, and students. As such, the educational, cultural, and aesthetic benefits to the community are not evaluated by this study. In Chapter 2, we present a description of the nature of the business model used in this study. For now we merely wish to indicate its general nature along with a summary of the results obtained.

The business model identifies patterns of expenditures for (1) The college as a Business, (2) Faculty and Staff as private individuals, (3) Students as private individuals, and (4) Visitors as private individuals. The Business Model also computes additional income generated via the

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multiplier effect as dollars spent flow through the local community and result in impacts that exceed initial face values. Subprograms examine College Related Business Volume, Value of Local Business Property Because of College-Related Business, and Expansion of the Local Credit Base Resulting from College-Related Deposits. The summary business results are presented below:

1. The annual total college-related spending in the IUS service area is $19,926,008.
   - $11,386,290 is spent locally by the College, faculty, staff, students and visitors to the college.
   - $6,831,774 is a result of purchases from local sources by local businesses in support of college-related business.
   - $1,707,944 is a result of local business volume stimulated by college-related income by local individuals other than faculty, staff, and students.
2. The total value of local business property committed to college-related business is estimated to be $14,136,091.
   - $11,744,970 is the value of local business real property committed to college-related business.
   - $2,391,121 is the value of local business inventory committed to college related business.

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3. The expansion of local lending institutions credit base is valued at $4,590,964.
   - $2,532,762 is the expansion of the credit base for banks.
   - $520,912 is the expansion of the credit base for credit unions.
   - $1,537,290 is the expansion of the credit base for savings and loan associations.
4. The number of full-time jobs directly attributable to the existence of IUS is estimated to be 652.

Chapter 3 presents a detailed description of the equations and variables employed to yield credible first-order estimates of the dollar outlays by the local economy which are associated with or influenced by the university. An analysis of these variables along with sources of information is also given in Chapter 3. This chapter also presents a complete summary of all results of the business model.

Finally, Chapter 4 contains a summary of the findings of the study and some conclusions about how the study might be used.

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CHAPTER 2

LOCAL BUSINESS MODEL

The economic impact on the Indiana University Southeast business service area arises primarily from spending by four sources: the university, faculty/staff, students, and visitors. The estimated expenditures for 1984 in local business establishments are $1,247,373, $2,339,913, $7,027,667, and $771,337 respectively. The sum of these estimates, $11,386,290 is spending directly traceable to the college and its components; this is represented as Model B-1.1 in Figure 1.

As depicted in Figure 1, local spending by these groups generates additional economic activity in the IUS service area. When local service industries and retail establishments purchase supplies from other retailers, service industries, and wholesalers as a result of spending by these groups, this results in what is commonly referred to as "second-round" effects. These "second-round" effects are local purchases by local concerns in support of their university-related business. They are estimated to be $6,831,774 as of 1984 and are calculated in Model B-1.2.

In addition to the impact on purchases by local concerns in support of their university-related business, IUS service area business payrolls and profits increase from spending by the above four groups; this yields additional income to the IUS service area. This increased income ultimately is channeled into increased business volume and is estimated to be $1,707,944 in Model B-1.3.

Total university-related local business volume for 1984 is estimated to be $19,926,008. This figure is the sum of Models B-1.1, B-1.2, and B-1.3 and is represented by Model B-1. The estimate generated encompasses

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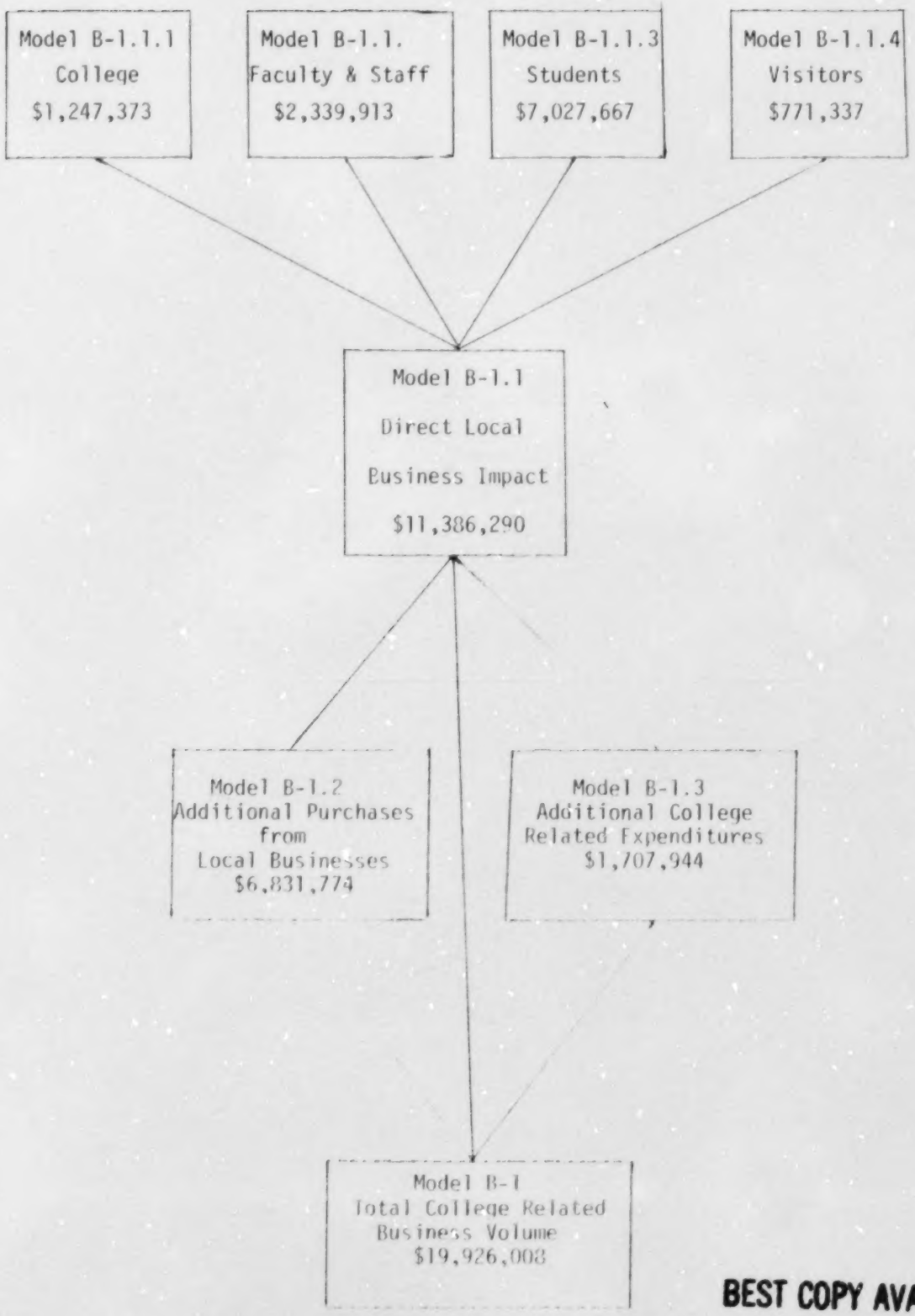
Figure 1
Expenditure Model for
IUS Service Area



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local spending by IUS as an entity, faculty and staff affiliated with IUS, students, and visitors attracted to IUS affiliates. It also measures the extent to which local business are further stimulated via the multiplier process because of the university's spending and presence.

Local Spending by Faculty and Staff

Local Spending by the faculty and professional staff was estimated via information generated from a faculty/staff survey administered in the spring semester of 1984. This survey instrument is shown in Appendix A at the end of the report. The complete description of model applications for the faculty/staff component, Model B-1.1.2 is presented in Chapter 3. We received 88 survey instruments from full-time faculty and staff and 40 from part-time faculty and staff. Separate sub-models are developed for both full-time and part-time faculty and staff. Local expenditures for rental-housing and for non-housing expenditures are estimated in Models B-1.1.2.1(F), B-1.1.2.1(P), B-1.1.2.2(F), and B-1.1.2.2(P) where the F stands for full-time faculty and staff and the P stands for Part-Timers. These amounts are $226,210, $5,324, $1,862,218, and $162,325 respectively. No impact on the local housing market of owner occupied homes was calculated.

Estimates of local expenditures by non-local full-time faculty and staff are estimated by Model B-1.1.2.3(F) to be $29,161; local expenditures by part-time faculty and staff are estimated by Model B-1.1.2.3(P) to be $54,675.

Table 1 gives average household expenditures for IUS full-time faculty and staff. Table 2 presents estimates of total household expenditures by full-time faculty and staff. It should be noted that the amounts given in Tables 1 and 2 are not to be equated with the expenditure estimates for Model B-1.1.2 and its components. The estimates for B-1.1.2 are generated

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from IUS faculty and staff disposable income; the survey instruments merely provide information on how that income is divided between housing and non-housing expenditures. Also, households typically contain more than one wage earner; in most cases, the additional wage earners are not employed by IUS. Nevertheless, the breakdown of expenditures by various categories (housing, transportation, food, entertainment, etc.) presents a valuable insight into the allocation of income by IUS households. Because of the proximity of IUS to Jefferson County, KY., expenditures for the Louisville area are also presented.

Table 1

Average Annual Expenditure for
Full-Time Faculty and Staff

	Local Expenditures	Louisville Expenditures	Other Area Expenditures	Total Expenditures
HOUSING	$ 6,201	$ 300	$ 280	$ 6,781
TRANSPORTATION	2,961	184	43	3,188
FOOD	3,283	54	3	3,340
ENTERTAINMENT	1,294	438	45	1,777
CLOTHING	777	766	28	1,571
OTHER EXPENDITURES	2,806	616	242	3,664
TOTAL	$ 17,322	$ 2,358	$ 641	$ 20,321

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Table 2

Total Annual Expenditures for
Full-Time Faculty and Staff

	Local Expenditures	Louisville Expenditures	Other Area Expenditures	Total Expenditures
HOUSING	$ 1,225,450	$ 59,188	$ 55,278	$ 1,339,916
TRANSPORTATION	585,147	36,340	8,492	629,979
FOOD	648,792	10,575	641	660,008
ENTERTAINMENT	255,755	86,523	8,973	351,251
CLOTHING	153,626	151,415	5,512	310,553
OTHER EXPENDITURES	554,515	121,677	47,812	724,004
TOTAL	$ 3,423,285	$ 465,718	$ 126,708	$ 4,015,711

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Local Spending by Students

Local Spending by students was estimated using a student survey administered to over 700 students in the spring semester of 1984. The survey instrument is shown in Appendix A at the end of the report; a complete description of model application for the student component, Model B-1.1.3 is presented in Chapter 3. Separate sub-models are developed for full-time and part-time students. In all cases, we attempted to include only those students who indicated that they would relocate to attend another college. We estimated that 66.11% of full-time students and only 14.29% of part-time students would move to attend another college if IUS were not available to service their needs. Incidentally, this conservative approach of excluding students who indicated that they would attend another college, U of L in most cases, but would not move was not evident in any of the other impact studies surveyed. Local miscellaneous expenditures by non-renters, local expenditures for rental housing, and local non-housing expenditures are estimated in Models B-1.1.3.1(F), B-1.1.3.1(P), B-1.1.3.2(F), B-1.1.3.2(P), B-1.1.3.3(F), and B-1.1.3.3(P) where, again, F stands for full-time students and P stands for part-timers. These amounts are $3,397,394, $1,781,917, $467,268, $265,888, $743,812, and $421,388 respectively. Results of the student survey also reveal that full-time students drive an average of 28.6 miles roundtrip to campus while part-time students drive 25.38 miles. Tables 3 - 6 show expenditures for full-time and part-time students.

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Table 3

Average Annual Expenditures
for Full-Time Students

	Local Expenditures	Louisville Expenditures	Other Area Expenditures	Total Expenditures
HOUSING	$ 1,120	$ 78	$ 42	$ 1,240
TRANSPORTATION	1,480	169	46	1,695
FOOD	754	40	14	808
ENTERTAINMENT	567	218	50	835
CLOTHING	403	117	12	532
OTHER EXPENDITURES	405	65	18	488
TOTALS	$ 4,729	$ 687	$ 182	$ 5,598

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Table 4

Total Annual Expenditures
for Full-Time Students

	Local Expenditures	Louisville Expenditures	Other Area Expenditures	Total Expenditures
HOUSING	$ 1,269,852	$ 88,367	$ 47,189	$ 1,405,409
TRANSPORTATION	1,677,332	191,643	52,368	1,921,343
FOOD	854,444	44,954	15,507	914,905
ENTERTAINMENT	642,911	247,489	56,787	947,187
CLOTHING	457,183	132,173	13,480	602,836
OTHER EXPENDITURES	459,337	73,631	20,203	553,171
TOTALS	$ 5,361,060	$ 778,257	$ 205,534	$ 6,344,851

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Table 5

Average Annual Expenditures
for Part-Time Students

	Local Expenditures	Louisville Expenditures	Other Area Expenditures	Total Expenditures
HOUSING	$ 3,496	$ 194	$ 127	$ 3,817
TRANSPORTATION	2,020	220	86	2,326
FOOD	1,631	24	0	1,655
ENTERTAINMENT	714	258	22	994
CLOTHING	680	121	12	813
OTHER EXPENDITURES	1,061	106	93	1,260
TOTALS	$ 9,602	$ 923	$ 340	$ 10,865

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Table 6

Total Annual Expenditures for Part-Time Students

	Local Expenditures	Louisville Expenditures	Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures
HOUSING	$1,261,237	$ 70,020	$ 45,821	$1,377,078
TRANSPORTATION	728,609	79,199	31,154	838,962
FOOD	588,511	8,818	0	597,329
ENTERTAINMENT	257,867	93,046	7,767	358,680
CLOTHING	245,360	43,537	4,394	293,291
OTHER EXPENDITURES	382,959	38,309	33,391	454,659
TOTALS	$3,464,543	$332,929	$122,527	$3,919,999

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Two other important economic impacts on the IUS service area can be identified. The first is the value of local business property attributable to university-related business and the second is the expansion of the credit base attributable to university related deposits. These two Models, B-2 and B-3, in conjunction with Model B-1, estimate the total economic impact of IUS on its service area to be $38,653,063. Figure 2 shows these results.

Business Property Committed to University-Related Spending

The value of local business property committed to university-related business is estimated by Model B-2 to be $14,136,091. As estimated in Model B-1.3, local payrolls and profits are increased as a direct result of IUS-related spending; these same expenditures also augment business capital holdings which are comprised of the market value of real property, Model B-2.1, and the value of local business inventory, Model B-2.2. These values are $11,744,970 and $2,391,121 respecitvely.

Expansion of Local Credit Base

The credit base of local banks, savings and loans, and credit unions is expanded as a result of university-related deposits. The university, its faculty and staff, and its students. These deposits are estimated by Models B-3.1, B-3.2, and B-3.3 to be $2,532,762, $1,537,290, and $520,912. Consequently, the ability of local financial institutions to extend services and loans is enhanced by $4,590,964, the results of Model B-3.

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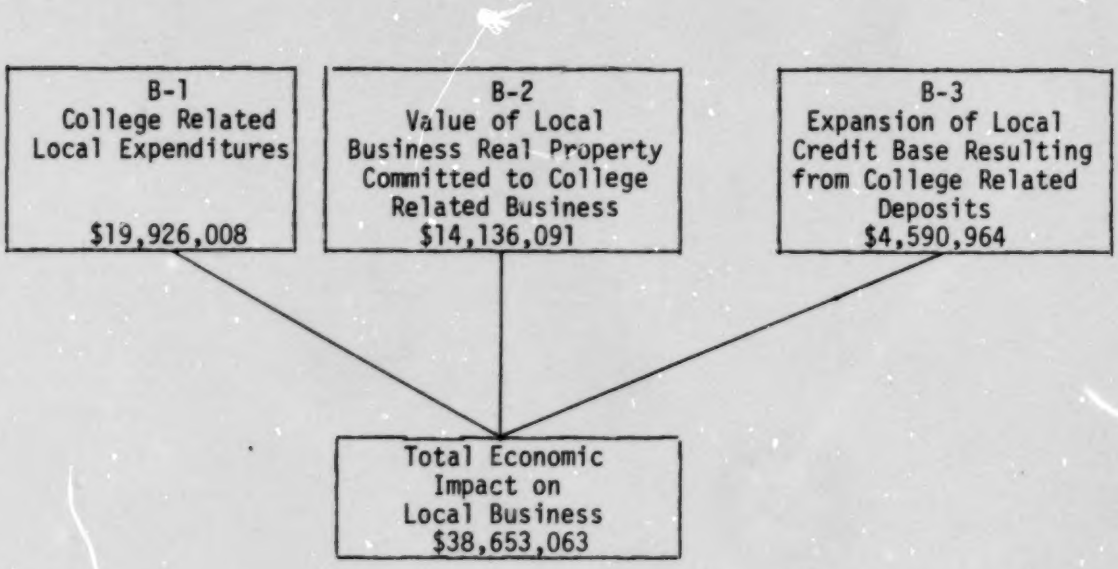
Figure 2

Total Economic Impact of IUS
on Local Service Area



Finally, Model I-2 estimates the number of full-time jobs directly provided by the college, and those created indirectly in the business and government sectors by IUS related activities. A very conservative estimate is that 652 full-time jobs are directly or indirectly traceable to the presence of IUS.

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CHAPTER 3

COMPUTATION FOR MODELS

MODEL B-1

* COLLEGE-RELATED LOCAL BUSINESS VOLUME

B-1 = A + B + C		$19,926,008
A = Expenditures locally which are directly university-related (Model B-1.1)	$11,386,290	
B = Purchases from local sources by local businesses in support of their college-related business volume (Model B-1.2)	$ 6,831.774	
C = Business volume locally attributable to oncome spent as a result of college-related spending (Model B-1.3)	$ 1,707,944	

Note: Model B-1 and its component submodels estimate the impact of Indiana University Southeast on the local business volume; i.e., this amount can be interpreted as an estimate of actual business volume gain attributable to the existence of IUS. Specifically, Model B-1.1 totals the direct purchases from local businesses made by the college, college faculty and staff, students, and visitors. Model B-1.2 estimates purchases from local sources by local businesses in support of their college-related business. Model B-1.3 estimates the amount of local business volume stimulated by expenditures of college-related income by individuals other than faculty, staff, and students.

* Note: Throughout this section, some variance of results exists because of rounding.

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MODEL B-1.1

COLLEGE-RELATED LOCAL EXPENDITURES

B-1.1 = A + B + C + D		$11,386,290
A = Local expenditures by the college (Model B-1.1.1)	$1,247,373	
B = Local expenditures by the faculty and staff (Model B-1.1.2)	$2,339,913	
C = Local expenditures by students (Model B-1.1.3)	$7,027,667	
D = Local expenditures by visitors to the college (Model B-1.1.4)	$ 771,337	

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MODEL B-1.1.1

LOCAL EXPENDITURES BY IUS

B-1.1.1 = A(B-C-D-E) $1,247,373

= .49 ($10,802,928 - $7,338,006 - $556,040 - $363,222)

= .49 ($2,545,660)

= $1,247,373

A = Proportion of IUS expenditures (excluding gross compensation, mandatory transfers, and taxes) that are local .49

Source: Mr. David Robbins, Director of Administrative Affairs; and Mr. James Geswein, Accounting Services

B = Total IUS expenditures budgeted for 84-85 $10,802,928

Source: IUS Accounting Services

C = Gross compensation to faculty, staff, and students $7,338,006

Source: IUS Accounting Services

D = Mandatory Transfers $ 556,040

Source: IUS Accounting Services

E = Taxes and other payments to government $ 363,222

Source: IUS Accounting Services

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MODEL B-1.1.2

LOCAL EXPENDITURES BY FACULTY AND STAFF

$B\text{-}1.1.2 = A_1 + A_2 + B_1 + B_2 + C_1 + C_2$ $2,339,913

$= \$226,210 + \$5,324 + \$1,862,218 + \$162,325 + \$29,161 + \$54,675$

A_1 = Expenditures by full-time local faculty and staff for local rental housing (Model B-1.1.2.1(F))	$ 226,210
A_2 = Expenditures by part-time local faculty and staff for local rental housing (Model B-1.1.2.1(P))	$ 5,324
B_1 = Local nonhousing expenditures by local full-time faculty and staff (Model B-1.1.2.2(F))	$1,862,218
B_2 = Local nonhousing expenditures by local part-time faculty and staff (Model B-1.1.2.2(P))	$ 162,325
C_1 = Local expenditures by nonlocal full-time faculty and staff (Model B-1.1.2.3(F))	$ 29,161
C_2 = Local expenditures by nonlocal part-time faculty and staff (Model B-1.1.2.3(P))	$ 54,675

Note: Model B-1.1.2 estimates the dollar value of housing, personal goods, and services purchased by college faculty and staff. These expenditures are calculated separately for full-time and part-time faculty and staff. Also, purchases are calculated independently for individuals residing locally in the IUS service area (Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Scott, Crawford, and Jefferson [IN.] counties) versus individuals residing non-locally (essentially Jefferson Co., KY.).

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For nonlocal faculty and staff, only nonhousing expenditures are considered.

This model should provide a conservative estimate of local expenditures by the faculty and staff of the college. Understatement is evident in this model in that B-1.1.2 excludes such items as payments to real-estate brokers, payments of interest charges on outstanding mortgages, and payment of insurance premiums on owner occupied dwellings. Also excluded is the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing.

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MODEL B-1.1.2.1(F)

EXPENDITURES BY FULL-TIME LOCAL FACULTY AND STAFF FOR LOCAL RENTAL HOUSING

B-1.1.2.1(F) = A x B x C x D — $ 226,210

= .841 x .270 x $4,049,647 x .246

A = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff residing locally — .841

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2 and #5

B = Proportion of local full-time faculty and staff who rent housing — .270

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, and #6

C = Total disposable income of full-time faculty and staff — $4,049,647

Source: IUS Accounting Services

D = Proportion of tenants' total expenditures spent for housing — .246

Source: College Faculty/Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, #6, #7, and #8

Note: Assumption of Model is that disposable income is equal to total expenditures.

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MODEL B-1.1.2.1(P)

EXPENDITURES BY PART-TIME FACULTY AND STAFF FOR LOCAL RENTAL HOUSING

B-1.1.2.1(P) = A x B x C x D = $ 5,324

= .525 x .143 x $506,514 x .140

A = Proportion of part-time faculty and staff residing locally .525

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/Staff Questionnaire Questions #2 and #5

B = Proportion of local part-time faculty and staff who rent housing .143

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, and #6

C = Total Disposable Income of part-time faculty and staff $506,514

Source: IUS Accounting Services

D = Proportion of Tenant's total expenditures spent for housing .140

Source: College Faculty/Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, #6, #7, and #8

Note: Assumption of Model is that disposable income is equal to total expenditures.

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MODEL B-1.1.2.2(F)

LOCAL NONHOUSING EXPENDITURES BY FULL-TIME LOCAL FACULTY AND STAFF

B-1.1.2(F) = A x B x C x D = $1,862,218

= .841 x .821 x $4,049,647 x .666

A = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff residing locally — .841

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2 and #5

B = Proportion of total nonhousing expenditures that an individual spends locally — .821

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, and #8

C = Total disposable income of full-time faculty and staff — $4,049,647

Source: IUS Accounting Services

D = Proportion of consumer's total expenditures spent on nonhousing items — .666

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, and #8

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MODEL B-1.1.2.2(P)

LOCAL NONHOUSING EXPENDITURES BY PART-TIME LOCAL FACULTY AND STAFF

B-1.1.2.2(P) = A x B x C x D — $162,325

= .525 x .903 x $506,514 x .676

A = Proportions of part-time faculty and staff residing locally — .525

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2 and #5

B = Proportion of total nonhousing expenditures that an individual spends locally — .903

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, and #8

C = Total disposable income of part-time faculty and staff — $506,514

Source: IUS Accounting Services

D = Proportion of consumer's total expenditures spent on nonhousing items — .676

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, and #8

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MODEL B-1.1.2.3(F)

LOCAL EXPENDITURES BY NONLOCAL FULL-TIME FACULTY AND STAFF

B-1.1.2.3(F) = A x B x C = .159 x 235 x $780 — $29,161

A = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff residing non-locally — .159

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2 and #5

B = Total number of full-time faculty and staff — 235

Source: IUS Accounting Services

C = Estimated average yearly local expenditures by each nonlocal full-time faculty and staff — 780

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, and #8

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MODEL B-1.1.2.3(P)

LOCAL EXPENDITURES BY NONLOCAL PART-TIME FACULTY AND STAFF

B-1.1.2.3(P) = A x B x C — $54,675

= .475 x 225 x $511.58

A = Proportion of part-time faculty and staff residing non-locally — .475

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2 and #5

B = Total number of part-time faculty and staff — 225

Source: IUS Accounting Services

C = Estimates average yearly local expenditures by each nonlocal part-time faculty and staff — $511.58

Source: Computer Analysis of Faculty/ Staff Questionnaire Questions #2, #5, and #8

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MODEL B-1.1.3

LOCAL EXPENDITURES BY STUDENT

$B\text{-}1.1.3 = A_1 + A_2 + B_1 + B_2 + C_1 + C_2$ $7,027,667

$= \$3,347,394 + \$1,781,917 + \$467,268 + \$265,888 + \$743,812 + \$421,388$

A_1 = Local miscellaneous expenditures by full-time students (non-renters) (Model B-1.1.3.1(F)) $3,347,394

A_2 = Local miscellaneous expenditures by part-time students (non-renters) (Model B-1.3.1(P)) $1,781,917

B_1 = Local expenditures for rental housing by full-time students who rent local housing (Model B-1.1.3.2(F)) $ 467,268

B_2 = Local expenditures for rental housing by part-time students who rent local housing (Model B-1.1.3.2(P)) $ 265,888

C_1 = Local nonhousing expenditures by full-time students who rent housing (Model B-1.1.3.2(F)) $ 743,812

C_2 = Local nonhousing expenditures by part-time students who rent housing (Model B-1.1.3.2(P)) $ 421,388

Note: Model B-1.1.3 estimates local expenditures for IUS students, full-time and part-time, whose local residence is contingent upon the presence of Indiana University Southeast. The existence of IUS is obviously more important to full-time students than part-time students; the student questionnaires reflect this consideration. It is estimated that overall 66.11% of full-time local students and only 14.29% of part-time local students would move if the services of IUS were not present in our community. We did not include local expenditures for

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non-local students, estimated to be 5.66% of the student population, because of unreliability of sample data (author's judgement).

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MODEL B-1.1.3.1(F)

LOCAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES BY FULL-TIME STUDENT (NON-RENTERS) RESIDING LOCALLY

B-1.1.3.1(F) = A x B x C x D x E = $3,347,394

= .932 x .879 x .648 x $3,430.35 x 1840

A = Proportion of Full-Time Students who are local — .932

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1 and #2

B = Proportion of Full-Time local students who are non-renters — .879

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, and #3

C = Estimate of proportion of full-time local students (non-renters) who would move to attend another college — .648

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, and #8

Note: Ouestion #8 was supplemented by in-class verbal questioning of students regarding the possibility of moving

D = Average local miscellaneous expenditures by full-time students; these include transportation, food, restaurants and entertainment, clothing, and other expenditures. — $3,430.35

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #7, and #8

E = Average number of full-time students for fall semester 1983 and spring semester 1984 — 1840

Source: Registrar

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MODEL B-1.1.3.1(P)

LOCAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES BY PART-TIME STUDENT (NON-RENTERS) RESIDING LOCALLY

B = 1.1.3.1(P) = A x B x C x D x E — $1,781,917

= .965 x .883 x .133 x $6,026.50 x 2617.5

A = Proportion of part-time students who are local — .965

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1 and #2

B = Proportion of part-time local students who are non-renters — .883

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, and #3

C = Estimate of Proportion of part-time local students (non-renters) who would move to attend another college — .133

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, and #8

Note: Questions #8 was supplemented by in-class verbal questioning of students regarding the possibility of moving.

D = Average local miscellaneous expenditures by part-time students; these include transportation, food, restaurants and entertainment, clothing, and other expenditures. — $6,026.50

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #7, and #8

E = Average number of part-time students for fall semester 1983 and spring semester 1984 — 2,617.5

Source: IUS Registrar

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MODEL B-1.1.3.2(F)

EXPENDITURES BY FULL-TIME STUDENTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING

B-1.1.3.2(F) = A x B x C x D x E = $ 467,268

= .932 x .121 x .765 x $2,938.67 x 1840

A = Proportion of full-time students who are local — .932

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1 and #2

B = Proportion of full-time local students who rent housing — .121

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, and #3

C = Estimate of Proportion of full-time local students (renters) who would move to attend another college — .765

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, and #8

Note: Questions #8 was supplemented by in-class verbal questioning of students regarding the possibility of moving.

D = Average housing expenditure by full-time students who rent housing — $2,938.67

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #7, and #8

E = Average number of full-time students for fall semester 1983 and spring semester 1984 — 1840

Source: IUS Registrar

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MODEL B-1.1.3.2(P)

EXPENDITURES BY PART-TIME STUDENTS FOR LOCAL HOUSING

B-1.1.3.2(P) = A x B x C x D x E = .905 x .117 x .286 x $3,138.50 x 2617.5 — $265,888

A = Proportion of part-time students who are local — .965

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1 and #2

B = Proportion of part-time local students who rent housing — .117

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, and #3

C = Estimate of Proportion of part-time local students (renters) who would move to attend another college — .286

Note: Question #8 was supplemented by in-class verbal questioning of students regarding the possibility of moving.

D = Average housing expenditures by part-time students who rent housing — $3,138.50

Source = Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #7, and #8

E = Average number of part-time students for fall semester 1983 and spring semester 1984 — 2617.5

Source: IUS Registrar

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MODEL B-1.1.3.3(F)

LOCAL NON-HOUSING EXPENDITURES BY FULL-TIME STUDENTS WHO RENT LOCAL HOUSING

B-1.1.3.3(F) = A x B x C x D x E = \$743,811.90

= .932 x .121 x .765 x \$4,677.86

x 1840

A = Proportion of full-time students who are local .932

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1 and #2

B = Proportion of full-time local students who rent housing .121

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, and #3

C = Estimate of Proportion of full-time local students (renters) who would move to attend another college .765

Note: Question #8 was supplemented by in-class verbal questioning of students regarding the possibility of moving.

D = Average non-housing expenditures by full-time students who rent housing \$ 4,677.86

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #7, and #8

E = Average number of full-time students for fall semester 1983 and spring semester 1984 1840

Source: IUS Registrar

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MODEL B-1.1.3.3(P)

LOCAL NON-HOUSING EXPENDITURES BY PART-TIME STUDENTS WHO RENT LOCAL HOUSING

B-1.1.3.3(P) = A x B x C x D x E — $421,388

= .955 x .117 x .286 x

$4,974 x 2617.5

A = Proportion of part-time students who are local — .965

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1 and #2

B = Proportion of part-time local students who rent housing — .117

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, and #3

C = Estimate of proportion of part-time local students (renters) who would move to attend another college — .286

Note: Question #8 was supplemented by in-class verbal questioning of students regarding the possibility of moving.

D = Average non-housing expenditures by part-time students who rent housing — $ 4,974

Source: Computer Analysis of Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #7, and #8

E = Average number of part-time students for fall semester 1983 and spring semester 1984 — 2617.5

Source: IUS Registrar

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MODEL B-1.1.4

LOCAL EXPENDITURES BY VISITORS TO FACULTY/STAFF AND STUDENTS

$B\text{-}1.1.4 = P_1 \times P_2 (V_1 \times A_1 \times B_1 \times C_1)$ \$771,337

$+ P_3 \times P_4 \times (V_2 \times A_2 \times B_2 \times C_2)$

$+ P_5 \times P_6 \times (V_3 \times A_3 \times B_3 \times C_3)$

$= \$174,650 + \$381,825 + \$214,862$

P_1 = Proportion of full-time faculty/staff residing locally	.841
P_2 = Estimate of percentage of households where IUS faculty/staff member is head	.730
V_1 = Average number of visitors received by full-time faculty and staff	17.50
A_1 = Average stay in days for visitors	3.14
B_1 = Average daily expenditures for visitors	\$22.09
C_1 = Number of full-time faculty and staff	235
P_3 = Proportion of full-time students who are local residents	.932
P_4 = Estimate of proportion of full-time students who would move	.661
V_2 = Average number of visitors received by full-time students	9.92
A_2 = Average stay in days of visitors	2.71
B_2 = Average daily expenditures of visitors	\$12.55
C_2 = Average number of full-time students for fall semester 1983 and spring 1984	1840
P_5 = Proportion of part-time students who are local students	.965
P_6 = Estimate of proportion of part-time students who would move	.143
V_3 = Average number of visitors received by part-time students	11.87

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MODEL B-1.1.4 (continued)

A_3 = Average stay in days of visitors	3.41
B_3 = Average daily expenditures of visitors	$ 14.70
C_3 = Average number of part-time students	2617.5

Source: Faculty/Staff Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #5, and #11; Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, and #9; IUS Accounting Services and Registrar

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MODEL B-1.2

PURCHASES FROM LOCAL BUSINESSES IN SUPPORT OF THEIR COLLEGE-RELATED BUSINESS VOLUME

B-1.2 = mp x B	$6,831,774
= .60 x $11,386,290	
mp = coefficient representing the degree to which local businesses purchase goods and services from local sources	$.60
B = university-related local expenditures (Model B-1.1)	$11,386,290

Note: Model B-1.2 calculates the additional volume of business emanating from the first-round stimulation created by the purchase of goods and services by the university, faculty and staff, and students. When each of these components of Model B-1.1 buys goods and services from a local supplier, a series of resultant economic transactions is triggered. The original supplier replenishes inventory with other merchants and the initial expenditures are respent many times. Accounting-wise, this may appear as business receipts and ultimately income for residents and suppliers in the community; Caffrey and Isaacs suggest a range of $.60 to $.80 per dollar of expenditures for the multiplier; we use a conservative figure of $.60.

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MODEL B-1.3

LOCAL BUSINESS VOLUME STIMULATED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF COLLEGE-RELATED INCOME BY LOCAL INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN FACULTY, STAFF, OR STUDENTS

B-1.3 = mi x B	$ 1,707,944
= .15 x $11,386,290	
mi = coefficient representing the degree to which individual income received from local business activity is spent and respent locally	$.15
B = college-related local expenditures (Model B-1.1)	$11,386,290

Note: Model B-1.3 estimates the indirect effects of college-related business. Receipts received by local business people will be ultimately paid out to local residents in the form of wages, salaries, and profits; a portion of this money will be respent in the form of consumption expenditures. These consumption expenditures will activate a new round of income for residents of the community. Caffrey and Isaacs suggest a range of $.15 to $.30 per dollar for the value of mi; we will use the value of $.15.

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MODEL B-2

VALUE OF LOCAL BUSINESS PROPERTY COMMITTED TO COLLEGE-RELATED BUSINESS

B-2 = A + B	$14,136,091
= $11,744,970 + $2,391,121	
A = Value of local business real property committed to college-related business (Model B-2.1)	$11,744,970
B = Value of local business inventory committed to college-related business (Model B-2.2)	$ 2,391,121

Note: Model B-2 captures the capital and property-related to the business activity generated by the presence of the college as depicted in Models B-1.1, B-1.2, and B-1.3.

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MODEL B-2.1

MARKET VALUE OF LOCAL BUSINESS REAL PROPERTY COMMITTED TO COLLEGE-RELATED BUSINESS

$B\text{-}2.1 = \frac{A}{B} \times \frac{C}{d}$ $11,744,970

$= \frac{\$19,926,008}{\$250,381,491} \times \frac{\$49,144,855}{.333}$

A = College-related local business volume (Model B-1) $19,926,008

B = Local business volume $250,381,491

Source: Floyd County Auditor's Office

C = Assessed valuation of local business real property $49,144,855

Source: Floyd County Auditor's Office

d = Local ratio of assessed value to market of taxable real property .333

Source: Floyd County Auditor's Office

Note: Statistics for local business volume is a 1977 value for Floyd County; it is updated to 1983 values by applying a CPI increase factor of 1.644. The value for assessed valuation of local business real property is in reality personal property which is defined as businesses, farms, recreational boats, utilities, etc.

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MODEL B-2.2

VALUE OF LOCAL BUSINESS COMMITTED TO COLLEGE-RELATED BUSINESS

B-2.2 = a x B $2,391,121

= .12 x $19,926,008

a = Inventory-to-business-volume ratio .12

Source: Caffrey and Isaacs suggest a value of .12 for a; this is on the low end of the range of values used in other impact studies.

B = College-related local business volume (Model B-1) $19,926,008

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MODEL B-3

EXPANSION OF THE LOCAL CREDIT BASE RESULTING FROM COLLEGE-RELATED DEPOSITS

B-3 = A + B + C	$4,590,964
A = Expansion of the local banks' credit base resulting from college-related deposits (Model B-3.1)	$2,532,762
B = Expansion of local credit unions' credit base resulting from college-related deposits (Model B-3.2)	$ 520,912
C = Expansion of local savings and loan associations' credit base resulting from college-related deposits (Model B-3.3)	$1;537,290

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MODEL B-3.1

EXPANSION OF THE LOCAL BANKS CREDIT BASE RESULTING FROM COLLEGE-RELATED DEPOSITS

$$B\text{-}3.1 = (1 - RR)(A + B) + Z(1 - RR)\left[(C \times D \times E) + (C \times D \times F)\right] + (1 - RR)\left[(C \times G \times H) + (C \times G \times I) + (J \times K \times L \times M) + (J \times L \times K \times N) + (O \times P \times Q \times R) + (O \times P \times Q \times S)\right]$$

$$= .97(\$14{,}000 + \$240{,}000) + .730 \times (.97) \times \left[(235 \times .841 \times \$1247) + (235 \times .841 \times \$2732)\right] + .97\left[(235 \times .159 \times \$88) + (235 \times .159 \times \$98) + (1840 \times .932 \times .661 \times \$239) + (1840 \times .932 \times .661 \times \$879) + (2617.5 \times .965 \times .143 \times \$453) + (2617.5 \times .965 \times .143 \times \$960)\right]$$

$$= .97\left[\$14{,}000 + \$290{,}000\right] + .708\left[\$246{,}486 + \$539{,}810\right] + .97\left[\$3285 + \$3664 + \$270{,}558 + \$995{,}896 + \$163{,}492 + \$346{,}285\right]$$

$$= \$2{,}532{,}762$$

A = IUS certificate of deposit	$ 14,000
B = IUS demand deposits	$ 240,000
C = IUS full-time faculty and staff	235
D = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff who are local	.841
E = Average local bank checking accounts for full-time faculty	$ 1,247
F = Average local bank savings accounts for full-time faculty and staff	$ 2,732
G = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff who are non-local	.159
H = Average local bank checking accounts for non-local full-time faculty	$ 88

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I = Average local bank savings accounts for non-local full-time faculty	$ 98
RR= Required reserve ratio behind deposits	.03
Z = % of IUS households where IUS member is head of household	.730
J = Average number of full-time students for fall 1983/spring 1984	1840
K = Proportion of full-time students who reside locally	.932
L = Proportion of full-time students who would move in the absence of IUS	.661
M = Average local checking account balances for full-time students at banks	$ 239
N = Average local savings account balances for full-time students at banks	$ 879
O = Average number of part-time students for fall 1983/spring 1984	2617.5
P = Proportion of part-time students who reside locally	.965
Q = Proportion of part-time students who would move in the absence of IUS	.143
R = Average local checking account balances for local part-time students at local banks	$ 453
S = Average local bank savings accounts for local part-time students at local banks	$ 960

Source: Faculty/Staff Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #5, and #9; Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #5, and #8; IUS Accounting Services; IUS Registrar, Surevy of local banks

Note: A survey of local banks and saving and loans indicates that reserve requirements applicable to local financial institutions currently have a maximum level of 3%. Large financial insitutions are subject to potential maximum reserve requirements of 12%, however, this rate is not applicable to Southern Indiana banks.

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MODEL B-3.2

EXPANSION OF LOCAL CREDIT UNION'S CREDIT BASE RESULTING FROM COLLEGE-RELATED DEPOSITS

$$B\text{-}3.2 = Z(1 - RR)\left[(A \times B \times C) + (A \times B \times D)\right] + (1 - RR)\left[(A \times E \times F) + (A \times E \times G) + (H \times I \times J \times K) + (H \times I \times J \times L) + (M \times N \times O \times P) + (M \times N \times O \times Q)\right]$$

$$= .73(.97)\left[(235 \times .841 \times \$22) + (235 \times .841 \times \$1{,}794)\right] + .97\left[(235 \times .159 \times \$0.0) + (235 \times .159 \times \$1{,}385) + (1840 \times .932 \times .661 \times \$115) + (1840 \times .932 \times .661 \times \$7.50) + (2617.5 \times .965 \times .143 \times \$228) + (2617.5 \times .965 \times .143 \times \$4)\right]$$

$$= .708\left[\$4337 + \$354{,}540\right] + .97\left[\$0 + \$51{,}796 + \$131{,}010 + \$8{,}477 + \$82{,}325 + \$1{,}471\right]$$

\$520,912

Z = % of IUS households where IUS member is head of household	.730
RR= Required reserve ratio behind deposits	.03
A = IUS full-time faculty and staff	235
B = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff who are local	.841
C = Average local credit union deposits for full-time faculty	\$22
D = Average IUS credit union deposits for full-time faculty	\$ 1,794

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E = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff who are non-local	.159
F = Average local credit union accounts for non-local full-time faculty	$0.0
G = Average IUS credit union accounts for non-local full-time faculty	$1,385
H = Average number of full-time students for fall 1983/spring 1984	1840
I = Proportion of full-time students who reside locally	.932
J = Proportion of full-time students who would move in the absence of IUS	.661
K = Average local credit union accounts for full-time students	$115
L = Average IUS credit union accounts for full-time students	$7.50
M = Average number of part-time students for fall 1983/spring 1984	2617.5
N = Proportion of part-time students who reside locally	.965
O = Proportion of part-time students who would move in the absence of IUS	.143
P = Average local credit union accounts for part-time students	$228
Q = Average IUS credit union accounts for part-time students	$4

Source: Faculty/Staff Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #5, and #9; Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #5, and #8; IUS Accounting Services; IUS Registrar; Survey of local banks.

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MODEL B-3.3

EXPANSION OF LOCAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS' CREDIT BASE RESULTING FROM COLLEGE-RELATED DEPOSITS

$$B\text{-}3.3 = Z(1 - RR)\,(A \times B \times C) + (1 - RR)\,[(A \times D \times E) + (F \times G \times H \times I) + (F \times G \times H \times J)]$$

$$= .730\,(.97)\,[(235 \times .841 \times \$2{,}236) + .97[(235 \times .159 \times \$0.0) + (1840 \times .932 \times 661 \times \$879) + (2617.5 \times .965 \times .143 \times \$739)]$$

$$= .708\,(\$441{,}829) + .97\,[\$0.0 + \$995{,}896 + \$266{,}449)]$$

\$1,537,290

Z = % of IUS households where IUS member is head of household	.730
RR= Required reserve ratio behind deposits	.03
A = IUS full-time faculty and staff	235
B = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff who are local	.841
C = Average savings and loan deposits for full-time faculty and staff	\$2,236
D = Proportion of full-time faculty and staff who are non-local	.159
E = Average savings and loan deposits for non-local faculty and staff	\$0.0
F = Average number of full-time students for fall 1983/spring 1984	1840
G = Proportion of full-time students who reside locally	.932
H = Proportion of full-time local students who would move in the absence of IUS	.661
I = Average savings and loan deposits for full-time faculty and staff	\$879

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J = Average number of part-time students for fall 1983/spring 1984	2617.5
K = Proportion of part-time students who reside locally	.965
L = Proportion of part-time students who would move in the absence of IUS	.143
M = Average savings and loan deposits for part-time faculty and staff	$739

Source: Faculty/Staff Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #3, #5, and #9; Student Questionnaire Questions #1, #2, #5, and #8; IUS Accounting Services; IUS Registrar; Survey of local banks.

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MODEL I-1

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JOBS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PRESENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY

I-1 = B + (C x D) 652

= 235 + (.0000366 x $11,386,290)

B = Total number of full-time faculty and staff 235

C = Full-time jobs per dollar of direct expenditures in the local environment .0000366

Source: Caffrey and Isaacs

Note: The value furnished by Caffrey and Isaacs was .00009 for 1971; we adjust this downward by 1/2.46 to reflect price change between 1971 and 1983. We make no allowances in this calculation for part-time jobs.

D = IUS-Related local business volume $11,386,290

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ANNUAL ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACTS
OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST
ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY

ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON LOCAL BUSINESSES	$38,653,063
B-1 College-Related Local Business Value	$19,926,008
B-1.1 College-Related Local Expenditures	$11,386,290
B-1.1.1 Local Expenditures by the college	$ 1,247,373
B-1.1.2 Local Expenditures by Faculty and Staff	$ 2,339,913
B-1.1.2.1(F) Expenditures by Full-Time Faculty and Staff for Local Rental Housing	$ 226,210
B-1.1.2.1(P) Expenditures by Part-Time Faculty and Staff for Local Rental Housing	$ 5,324
B-1.1.2.2(F) Local Non-Housing Expenditures by Local Full-Time Faculty and Staff	$ 1,862,218
B-1.1.2.2(F) Local Non-Housing Expenditures by Local Part-Time Faculty and Staff	$ 162,325
B-1.1.2.3(F) Local Expenditures by Full-Time Non-Local Faculty and Staff	$ 29,161
B-1.1.2.3(P) Local Expenditures by Part-Time Non-Local Faculty and Staff	$ 54,675
B-1.1.3 Local Expenditures by Students	$ 7,027,667
B-1.1.3.1(F) Local Miscellaneous Expenditures by Full-Time Students (non-renters) Residing Locally	$ 3,347,394

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B-1.1.3.1(P) Local Miscellaneous Expenditures by Part-Time Students (non-renters) Residing Locally	$ 1,781,917
B-1.1.3.2(F) Expenditures by Full-Time Students for Local Housing	$ 467,268
B-1.1.3.2(P) Expenditures for Part-Time Students for Local Housing	$ 265,888
B-1.1.3.3(F) Local Non-Housing Expenditures by Full-Time Students who Rent Local Housing	$ 743,812
B-1.1.3.3(P) Local Non-Housing Expenditures by Part-Time Students who Rent Local Housing	$ 421,388
B-1.1.4 Local Expenditures by Visitors to Faculty/Staff and Students	$ 771,337
B-1.2 Purchase from Local Businesses in Support of their College-Related Business Volume	$ 6,831,774
B-1.3 Local Business Volume Stimulated by the Expenditure of College-Related Income by Local Individuals Other than Faculty, Staff, or Students	$ 1,707,944
B-2 Value of Local Business Property Committed to College-Related Business	$14,136,091
B-2.1 Market Value of Local Business Real Property Committed to College-Related Business	$11,744,970
B-2.2 Value of Local Business Committed to College-Related Business	$ 2,391,121
B-3 Expansion of the Local Credit Base Resulting from College-Related Deposits	$ 4,590,964
B-3.1 Expansion of the Local Banks' Credit Base Resulting from College-Related Deposits	$ 2,532,762

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B-3.2	Expansion of Local Credit Unions' Credit Base Resulting from College-Related Deposits	$ 520,912
B-3.3	Expansion of Local Savings and Loan Associations' Credit Base Resulting from College-Related Deposits	$ 1,537,290

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CHAPTER 4

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In most communities the presence of an institution of higher education is a major asset that contributes to the well-being of society. A university such as IUS makes its major contribution in the areas of teaching, research, and public service. The outstanding impact of a university is the potential for citizens to invest in their most important resource, themselves.

While the training of human resources is the primary mission of IUS, there is a collateral contribution in that the university represents a positive financial investment for the community. We estimate the dollar value of the impact to be $38,653,063 as of 1984. This impact enhances the value of our community with regard to its attractiveness to prospective citizens, businesses, and employers.

In conclusion, we feel that the impact study has considerable potential in informing the public that IUS does not operate in a financial vacuum. The results of the study show IUS to be a major contributor to the economic health of our community. This hopefully will augment the level of support for IUS by the business community, voters, and legislators.

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APPENDIX

Faculty/Staff Questionnaire

Student Survey Questionnaire

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST

ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

College Faculty/Staff Questionnaire

Purpose: The following questions are designed to gather information about spending patterns in our university area in order to assess the economic impact of IUS on its neighboring communities.

The questions are the check-off or fill-in type and should require only a few minutes to complete. If you are unsure of answers, give the best estimate possible. Please complete this questionnaire (WITHIN 3 DAYS OF RECEIPT) and return to Dr. James L. Altmann. Please be assured that the responses will be kept strictly confidential and all data obtained from the questionnaires will be presented in aggregate form to further assure anonymity.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

1. What is your status at the institution?(check appropriate category)

   _____ Professional Staff (faculty, administration, staff)

   _____ Support Staff (secretarial, clerical, custodial, maintenance)

   _____ Other

2. Are you employed full-time or part-time?

   _____ Full-Time

   _____ Part-Time

3. Are you married?____ Yes ____ No.

   Are you head of a household?____Yes ____No.

4. How many persons are living in your household?

   _____ Number of Persons

   _____ How many are children under 18?

   _____ How many attend public school?

5. In what county do you reside? _____

6. Do you own or rent your home? _____own _____rent

   If you own your home please estimate its market value $ _____

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7. What is your annual income (1983 calendar year)?

_____ Total gross income (before payroll deductions) of all persons in household

_____ Total household income after taxes

_____ Total IUS income before payroll deductions

_____ Total IUS income after payroll deductions

8. Please estimate your average monthly expenditures for the following categories. Local Expenditures include the IUS service area: Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Scott, Crawford, and Jefferson (Indiana) Counties.

	Local Expenditures	Louisville/ Kentucky Area Expenditures	Expenditures in other areas	Total Monthly Expenditures
Housing (rent or house payment plus taxes, insurance and utilities)	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Transportation (if car, include gas, maintenance, car payment and insurance)	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Food (Do not include restaurant food costs)	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Restaurant & Entertainment	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Clothing	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Other Expenditures (Medical, Child Care, Insurance, Installments)	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____

9. What are your average balances locally (Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Scott, Crawford, and Jefferson [Indiana]) Counties in the following areas?

_____ Local bank checking accounts

_____ Local bank savings accounts

_____ Local savings and loan accounts

_____ Local Credit Union Total Deposits

_____ IUS Credit Union Total Deposits

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10. What are your annual taxes?

_____ Real Estate Taxes

_____ Other Property Taxes (Boats, Tractors, etc.)

_____ Automobile Excise Tax

11. How many people from outside the Kentuckiana area visited you in 1983? (If someone visited more than once, count each visit as a separate person. For example, if your parents visited twice, it counts as four people.)

_____ Number of Visitors

_____ Average daily expenditures of each visitor (estimate)

_____ Average stay (in days) of each visitor

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST

ECONOMIC IMPACT SURVEY

Student Survey

Purpose: The following questions are designed to gather information about spending in our community college area in order to prepare a study of the economic impact of IUS on its neighboring communities.

1. What is your college status? (A full-time student is one who is enrolled in 12 or more credit hours or its equivalent) Check one.

   A. _____ Full-Time Student

   B. _____ Part-Time Student

2. In what county (Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Scott, Crawford, etc.) do you reside?

   _____

3. In what type of housing do you reside during the school term? Check one.

   A. _____ Rent a room or apartment (yourself and/or with others)

   B. _____ Own my own house

   C. _____ Live with parents or relatives

   D. _____ Other _____

4. How many miles (round-trip) do you commute to school per day? _____

5. What are your average balances locally (Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Scott, Crawford, and Jefferson [Indiana])Counties in the following areas?

   _____ Local bank checking accounts

   _____ Local bank savings accounts

   _____ Local savings and loan accounts

   _____ Local Credit Union Total Deposits

   _____ IUS Credit Union Total Deposits

6. What are your annual taxes?

   _____ Real Estate Taxes

   _____ Other Property Taxes (Boats, Tractors, etc.)

   _____ Automobile Excise Tax

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7. Please estimate your average monthly expenditures for the following categories. Local expenditures include the IUS service area: Floyd Clark, Harrison, Washington, Scott, Crawford, and Jefferson (Indiana) Counties.

	Local Expenditures	Louisville/ Kentucky Area Expenditures	Expenditures in other areas	Total Monthly Expenditures
Housing (rent or house payment plus taxes, insurance and utilities	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Transportation (if car, include gas, maintenance, car payments and insurance)	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Food (Do not include restaurant food costs)	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Restaurant & Entertainment	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Clothing	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
Other Expenditures (Medical, Child Care, Insurance, Installments)	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____

8. Would you be attending another college if IUS were not here?

A. _____ Yes _____ Which College?

B. _____ No

If "No" what would you be doing?_____

_____

9. How many people outside the Kentuckiana area visited you in 1983? If someone visited more than once, count each visit as a separate person. For example, if your parents visited twice, it counts as four people.

_____ Number of Visitors

_____ Average daily expenditure of each visitor (estimate)

_____ Average stay (in days) of each visitor

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THANK YOU

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